

The Press and Banner

PART SECOND.

BRYAN ABUSED.

By Senators Stewart and Daniel in Hotel Lobby.

BECAUSE HE THINKS

For Himself and Refuses to Sneeze Whenever They Take Snuff.—The Former, With Angry Words, Refuses to Meet Mr. Bryan, While the Latter Rails at Him Because He Does Not Do As He Wants Him.

One day last week William J. Bryan was denounced by former Senator William Stewart, of Nevada, in the Willard Hotel, New York. The denunciation was spoken within earshot of the Nebraska. A moment later Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, declined point blank to attend the dinner that night in his honor. He accused Mr. Bryan of being dictatorial and of taking his ideas from outsiders.

Mr. Bryan had been in the Willard attending the meeting of the association which aims at publicity of campaign contributions. As he stepped into the lobby, former Senator Stewart was seated in one of the easy chairs. Senator Daniel, who is lame, was leaning on his crutches near the desk.

Major J. A. Armes, one of the promoters of the Bryan dinner approached Mr. Stewart and said: "Senator, there is a friend of yours. Why don't you go over and speak to him?"

"Friend of mine; friend of mine," spluttered the former Senator so loudly that all could hear him. "That feller is no friend of mine. What is the use of talking to him? He doesn't amount to anything. He has run twice and been defeated. You don't bet on a horse that has been licked twice, do you?"

This outburst seemed to upset Major Armes, for he made no reply, but walked over and joined Senator Daniel. He said: "Senator, won't you come to our dinner tonight in honor of Mr. Bryan? We sent you tickets, but have received no reply."

"No," said Senator Daniel emphatically, "I will not. I do not care to attend any dinner at which Mr. Bryan is the guest of honor. I thank you for your kindness, but I am going to Richmond tonight and it is impossible."

With that, Senator Daniel started down the corridor. In passing the elevator he encountered Mr. Bryan, who was talking to a group of friends. The two greeted each other and stepped aside. There was a short conversation in an undertone and then Senator Daniel lifted his voice and was heard to say:

"I am very sorry I can't agree with you. I like you personally, but I don't like your principles, nor your platform. You don't listen to those with you. You are too fond of dictating what the party should do." As he spoke the Virginia Senator shifted his weight on his crutch and his free hand shook his finger at the Nebraska.

"When did I do that?" interrupted Mr. Bryan.

"You did it in 1900. You declared that you would not be the nominee of the party unless the silver plank was inserted in the platform," snapped Senator Daniel.

"Well, you were with me on that in 1896, weren't you, Senator?" questioned Mr. Bryan.

"I beg to differ with you. I was not with you," was the answer.

"You were a member of the committee which drew up the platform," "But I opposed that plank in the platform," declared Daniel. "I did not believe in it. I fought it when the platform was being written."

"I am surprised," exclaimed Mr. Bryan, and his appearance did not bear his words. "I am surprised to hear that, for I had always considered that you were with me," he repeated.

"No, I was not," thundered Daniel. "You are wrong. You dictate to the party too much."

"Well, Senator," interrupted Mr. Bryan, "I do not want to quarrel with you about this matter. I think I had better be going," and suiting the action to the word, the Nebraska brushed past Senator Daniel and left the hotel.

Senator Daniel stood his ground for several minutes, and then he, too, left the hotel, going to the railroad station and taking a train for Richmond.

POOR FELLOW

Had Nothing To Be Thankful For and Killed Self.

"I have lived thirty-six Thanksgivings and never had anything to be thankful for, so here goes nothing," was the note left by Jos Meislen, proprietor of a hotel at Appleton, Wis., who blew off the top of his head with a shotgun. Meislen Wednesday ordered all the guests from the hotel saying that he intended quitting business and demanded that they move before Thanksgiving morning.

HAD A HARD TIME.

Two Men Starved Three Days in Boat on Bay.

Drifting Without Food or Drink They Hail Passing Vessels But to No Avail.

Without food or drink for seventy-two consecutive hours, and leaving evidence of having been buffeted by storm, Charles Losse and George Goff, amateur fishermen, arrived at their homes in Fort Hamilton on Thursday evening. They told how a little boat in which they went adrift was passed by several fishing smacks, although the two endangered men signalled wildly for help.

The men had caught a good many fish and had started back for Fort Hamilton. As they got to the mouth of the narrows a big storm struck them. The sail of the skiff was rent as if it were tissue paper. The mast cracked and fell overboard, tipping the vessel until the men believed they would be drowned. The storm not only destroyed sail and mast, but even ripped the rudder loose, so that it was useless.

Losse and Goff were helpless. They had taken along only enough water and food to last late in the afternoon, and as the night wore on and the gale swept hither and thither in the cold and darkness they began to suffer from thirst. As morning broke the storm increased in fury, and the fishermen had no idea where they were. Rain descended in such volumes and was driven in such vapor like clouds that they could not even see the shore.

A sailing vessel, struggling with the choppy sea, passed close to the skiff. Losse and Goff shouted wildly and waved pieces of the tattered sail. But the craft went lurching on her way, the captain paying no attention to the yells for help.

Later another vessel, a big fishing smack, hove in sight, and the cries were renewed, but again they were ignored. Several other vessels sailed passed the seemingly doomed men, and they abandoned hope.

Meanwhile the police had issued a general alarm for them, and all the life-saving stations along the New Jersey coast were notified. Crews of outgoing fishing vessels were requested to keep a lookout for the missing pair, but no word was received from them until late Thursday. At seven o'clock they appeared at their homes.

They had drifted into Point City Cove, about eight miles from Atlantic Highlands, and had managed so as to manoeuvre the boat as to permit a landing. The two were bedraggled and haggard from exposure and lack of sustenance. They won't go out in the skiff again.

KILLED NEAR CHESTER.

Blood Found on Trestle But Body Not Yet Recovered.

A dispatch from Chester to The State says on the arrival of a through freight train Friday morning from Abbeville the crew reported that the fireman, Albert Ferguson, a young man of that place, was found to be missing near Tyger river. The train was at once stopped and an ineffectual search made for some distance along the track.

On receiving the information that Mr. G. W. Ferguson, father of the young man, in company with a relative, Mr. W. W. Smith, left for the scene. At Tyger river they saw blood and some strands of hair on the rail and the bridge timber. From this they concluded that the young fireman had fallen into the river. They and some of the nearby residents made efforts to locate the body, but the efforts were without results.

On the midnight train of the Seaboard several men left to join the party and assist in the work of continuing the search. They were provided with an outfit of grappling hooks.

Albert Ferguson was about twenty-two years of age and was the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ferguson, of Chester. It is said that this was his first trip on the road in the capacity of fireman.

THREE BOLD ROBBERS.

Help Up Passengers in a Crowded Railway Station.

Thrusting big revolvers in the faces of a coachload of Erie passengers at the station of that road early Thursday morning at Cleveland, O., three masked men succeeded in getting \$50 and escaped as a policeman arrived. As the policeman entered the car the trio fled warning the passengers not to join in the chase. Up the hill the three sped, bullets from the policeman's revolver following them. The robbers lost themselves in the crowd in Superior street.

CAUGHT BY FLAMES.

At Gloucester, Mass., one man was killed, a man and woman probably fatally injured and several others had thrilling escapes Friday in a fire in the Harvard boarding house. John Ponton, the dead man, jumped from a sixth story window and broke his neck.

MURDERER HANGED.

Luke Chisholm Pays Penalty for Killing Robert Graham.

The First Hanging That Has Ever Taken Place in the County of Dorchester.

A dispatch from St. Georges to The News and Courier says the first hanging in Dorchester County occurred Friday when Luke Chisholm paid the penalty of death for the murder of Robert Graham, in Summerville, last August. At the term of Court in October Luke Chisholm was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be "hanged by his neck till his body be dead, on the 29th day of November."

From the rising of the Court till that morning just before Chisholm was taken to the scaffold, the ministers of his race have been untiring in their efforts to save his soul, and before the black cap was adjusted to close his vision of things of this life, he testified that his soul was saved as he has often done since sentence of death was passed upon him.

He told the spectators that he was ready and willing to die and that whiskey was the cause of his filling a felon's grave. He asked that all would look upon him and take a lesson as to the evil of strong drink and the degradation it would bring upon a man.

Then the black cap was adjusted over his head, his feet and hands securely tied, the noose put around his neck and at 11.15 Sheriff Limehouse cut the rope which sprung the trap door, and Chisholm's body was swung in midair until 11.38, when the attending physician pronounced him dead.

His body was taken down and placed in a coffin to be taken in charge by his people.

A large number of people were in town to witness the execution, but under the law only a certain number were permitted to see it. There were numbers on the outside of the jail yard, who never gained admittance. This has closed the chapter of the worst murder ever committed in this State.

FIENDISH ATTACK

On an Old Lady by a Brute in Richmond, Va.

Brutally assaulted in her room by a negro who was overcome by officers and neighbors only after a wild and desperate struggle, Mrs. Jane Perry, 85 years old, and an invalid, lies in a critical condition with face and head badly bruised in her home, No. 2003 East Broad street, where the attack took place.

The negro, Junius Brooker, who lived in the yard in the rear of the premises occupied by Mrs. Perry, was caught by Policeman Goodman and a neighbor, Mr. W. A. Duke, in the room, beating his aged victim. The old lady had been dragged from her bed on the floor, and was being held by the negro in a desperate grip.

Officer Goodman cried out: "What are you doing there?" whereupon the negro reached up and with his fist, smashed the lamp, putting the room in darkness. Another light was secured, the officer using his club to terrible advantage over the negro's head.

Booker fought like a fiend, seemingly hardly to feel the blood drawing blows which rained on his head, and holding Officer Goodman in a tight embrace. Duke took Goodman's pistol from his pocket, but in the encounter was unable to get the shot at the man without endangering the officer. Booker exclaimed: "I know you, Mr. Duke; I'll fix you," but when he saw the leveled pistol, he calmed down, and was dragged to the front room where he was tied hands and feet.

Duke turned his attention to Mrs. Perry, who seemed unconscious, but revived on being lifted, muttering: "He has nearly killed me. Put me on my bed and let me die," and then later: "He would have killed me if you hadn't come in."

Several of the bystanders and neighbors expressed a desire for summary justice without the intervention of the authorities.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Train Crashed Into Crowded Trolley Car at Crossing.

A trolley car loaded with passengers on their way to work was run down by a freight train at the railroad crossing at Waterbury, Conn., Thursday.

Five persons were killed in the crash and eight injured. The trolley car was demolished.

The freight was running at full speed. The motorman of the trolley could not see the approaching train as he ran into the crossing.

When he saw the freight train bearing down on him he put on full speed and tried to cross in front of it. The freight was too near, however, and in an instant the locomotive bore down on the car.

The trolley was ground into kindling wood. Many of the passengers were unrecognizable when taken out of the wreck. Of the eight injured several are reported to be badly hurt.

SCHOOL GROWTH

In This State the Past Twenty-Five Years Rapid.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

State Superintendent of Education Martin Points Out Some of the Things That Have Been Accomplished in the Last Quarter of a Century in Educational Matters By Our People.

During the last twenty-five years South Carolina has made marvelous progress in all lines, and in no other line has the advance of this Commonwealth been greater than in education. There is yet much to be done. The foundations have merely been laid for making this Commonwealth a thorough educated and intelligent State, where illiteracy shall be at the minimum, but at the same time encouragement and hope should be taken from the record of accomplishment within a quarter of a century.

In his fourth coming annual report State Superintendent of Education Martin will give some data in the effort to show the advance within the period mentioned. Twenty-five years ago the State Superintendent of Education was Hugh E. Thompson, that splendid gentleman and educator, who later became Governor of South Carolina, went to Washington in the administration of Grover Cleveland, and wound up his career with honor as an official of the great insurance companies in New York.

Mr. Martin has taken the last report of Superintendent Thompson and with it as a basis makes some comparisons with the conditions of today. He points out that twenty-five years ago State Superintendent Thompson was closing his term of office, after having done some very successful foundation and building work for a public school system in South Carolina. In order to accomplish results it was necessary then for him to encounter a great deal of opposition. The statistics in his reports of his last term of office show marked development contrasted with conditions when he first assumed the position. This year's statistics are very interesting when contrasted with those of a quarter of a century ago. The following items are worthy of attention:

Total Enrollment	1832
Average attendance	145,974
Total expenditures	101,816
Number of school houses	373,567.95
Value	2,781
Total number of teachers	470,600
No. of local tax districts	3,413
Am't raised by local taxation	28,600
Libraries	None reported
No. of books in pub. school	880
Number of Books in Public school library	None reported

Total enrollment	314,399
Average attendance	222,189
Total expenditures	1,148,474.11
Number of school houses	3,786
Value	2,120,000
Total number of teachers	6,044
Number of local tax districts	501
Am't raised by local taxation	326,072.96
Libraries	1,007
Number of Books in Public school library	200,000

The appropriation, at the last session of the Legislature, of \$50,000 for State aid to high schools will mark an epoch in the progress of our school system. In addition to the development which has occurred in the public schools the facilities for higher education have been greatly improved.

Twenty-five years ago the Citadel and the South Carolina College had just been reopened and were getting fairly started after the war of reconstruction. The denominational and private colleges were just beginning a new era of prosperity. It would be a conservative estimate to say that at least \$1,000,000 had been added, either in equipment or buildings, to the colleges which were furnishing higher education to boys and girls of the state in the early eighties.

The increase in endowments would approximate the same amount. Besides this, the State of South Carolina during that period erected three new State institutions, viz, Clemson, Winthrop and the State College of Education. The plants of these three institutions are easily worth one and a half million dollars. Private and denominational enterprises have also erected Converse, Lander and Columbia Colleges during the same period. These, with the private academies and high schools which have been erected within the last few years, would add at least three-fourths of a million dollars to the total value of the educational property in South Carolina. Of course, these figures do not indicate the full development which has taken place. The greatest improvement of all is found in the sentiment which supports the work and in the desire which the people manifest for continued progress.

"There are some points in the statistics of this year in contrast with last year which are favorable and

BAPTIST LAYMEN

Of South Carolina Called to Meet in Orangeburg On

Sunday Afternoon, December 8, to Promote the Layman's Missionary Movement in South Carolina.

The following call explains itself: Dear Brethren: In the name of our Master, we ask your earnest, prayerful consideration of this call to attend our laymen's mass-meeting, Sunday afternoon, December 8, during the meeting of the Baptist State Convention in Orangeburg. The meeting is called by the undersigned Baptist laymen, to promote the Layman's Missionary Movement in South Carolina in line with what is being planned throughout the South.

We believe this is one of the most inspiring and promising of the recent movements for the extension of Christ's Kingdom. Its Christlike spirit, its comprehensive purpose and its practical plans have won both the enthusiastic approval and hearty cooperation of many of our consecrated business men, and we believe that many others will express as hearty endorsement when the plans are presented to them.

The movement has been defined as "an awakening of Christian laymen to the urgency of the Great Commission; an honest effort on the part of laymen to fulfill in the next twenty-five years their Lord's command to preach the Gospel to every creature. Its aim is to induce the Christian laymen to employ his influence, his money and his time in his religion in the same practical, common sense way that he does in his business or profession." The force of this appeal to Baptist laymen was seen in the great enthusiasm with which it was greeted in the recent Southern Baptist Convention at Richmond.

South Carolina Baptists are known as a strong missionary body but we have not yet realized our strength or fully recognized our obligation, nor will we do so until more of our laymen consecrate their strength to this great work of the kingdom.

Eagerly hoping that you will attend the meeting and that you will enlist other laymen, we are,

Your co-workers in His Kingdom,
E. G. Quattlebaum, Columbia.
F. P. Covington, Florence.
T. O. Lawton, Jr., Greenville.
R. B. Watson, Ridge Spring.
T. B. Anderson, Charleston.
Geo. H. Edwards, Darlington.
Wm. Goldsmith, Greenville.
Zimmerman Davis, Charleston.
Brooks Rutledge, Florence.
R. O. Sams, Gaffney.
B. H. Yarbrough, Jenkinsville.
S. A. Epps, Fort Mill.
D. M. Dew, Latta.
A. L. Lesesne, Silver.
T. O. Mabry, Rock Hill.
C. P. Wray, Ridgeway.
O. B. Martin, Columbia.
J. J. Waters, Rock Hill.
Orlando Sheppard, Edgefield.
E. C. Ridgell, Batesburg.
C. E. Robinson, Pickens.
D. J. Knotts, Swansea.
J. L. Lane, Clio.
Bartow Walsh, Sumter.
J. J. Gentry, Spartanburg.
W. R. Rabb, Winnsboro.
F. J. Kinard, Rock Hill.
F. N. K. Bailey, Edgefield.
C. B. Bobo, Laurens.
Chas. A. Smith, Timmonsville.
R. M. Mixson, Williston.
Sam. M. Gist, Yorkville.
W. W. Keys, Greenville.
John M. Geer, Easley.
C. H. Henderson, Aiken.
W. B. West, Columbia.
P. L. Coogler, Chester.
J. Q. Quattlebaum, Anderson.
B. E. Geer, Greenville.
E. L. Wilkins, Manning.
J. M. Quattlebaum, Columbia.
S. M. Bagwell, Spartanburg.
J. B. White, Cameron.
J. B. Smith, Springfield.
R. E. Rivers, Chesterfield.
J. P. Derham, Green Sea.
H. L. Bomar, Spartanburg.
B. M. Shuman, Greenville.
J. J. Lawton, Hartsville.
J. O. Freeman, Taylors.
J. O. Wingo, Campobello.
George Boylston, Blackville.
J. W. King, Dillon.

some which are not," says Superintendent Martin. "The average attendance last year was 218,862. The total this year is 222,189. This is especially encouraging in view of the fact that the enrollment did not increase. There was a decrease in the enrollment. The enrollment last year was 218,075. The enrollment this year was 214,399. In a number of counties the session was shortened presumably because of a reduction in funds. Some counties miss the funds which they have received from the dispensary more than other counties. This is especially true in poorer counties. I believe that the Legislature will soon see the wisdom of making a State appropriation which will guarantee a certain per capita per child in the counties where the funds are smallest. If a general appropriation of \$100,000 were made, providing first for deficiencies by counties and afterwards for general distribution, it would have the effect of helping to strengthen the weak places and of helping those who really need it most."

MUST TAKE THEM.

Clearing House Certificates Can Be Used to Pay Taxes.

The County Treasurers Who Construe Law Too Liberally Are Making Trouble Aplenty and Must Stop.

The Columbia Record says State Treasurer Jennings is doing all he can to stop the drain upon the currency supply of the state, which is being made by certain county treasurers who reject clearing house certificates and demand cash in payment of taxes. He announced several days ago that at his own office clearing-house certificates or any other paper of the kind that was current at par in Columbia, would be accepted and the county treasurers who will construe the law on the subject in the same liberal way can do much toward ameliorating the situation.

State and county taxes are due all over the State. They will amount to several million dollars. The county treasurers who are declining clearing house certificates in payment of taxes claim that the law forbids their accepting anything but gold. United States Currency and state bond coupons. About half the state tax, amounting to a million and a quarter dollars will go to New York in hard cash as fast as it arrives at the state treasurer's office, which owes \$350,000 in floating notes due in December and January, and \$143,000 in semi-annual interest on the state's bonded debt, much of which money goes to New York.

Richland's treasurer, whose example in rejecting the certificates, has been followed by many other county treasurers, cites section 181 of the state tax laws in defense of his course. This section reads as follows:

"Taxes are payable in the following kinds of funds and no other: Gold and silver coin, United States currency, including national bank notes; coupons due and payable during the current year in the consolidated bonds known as brown bonds; and the bonds of this state known as blue bonds, and other state bonds which may be issued by any act of law, making the coupon receivable for taxes. Appropriation act, 1905, XXIV Statutes, 995; Code Section 414. Mandamus shall not issue to compel receipt of any other fund."

Mr. H. J. Southern, the treasurer of Greenville county, is one of the treasurers construing this section very liberally. He is quoted as saying:

"I shall continue to accept these certificates as I have been doing since they were first put into circulation. I know the law states that only gold, currency and bonds of this state are acceptable in payment of taxes, but I do not construe that to mean that I cannot accept certificates which are as good as gold. I deposit the money which I collect in the bank each night and these certificates are accepted there each night the same as gold and as I am accommodating quite a number in accepting these certificates, why I shall continue to receive them unless I get orders not to. I think that the state should do all in its power to aid the financial situation and as these certificates are good, it runs no risk of losing anything by taking them for taxes."

WAR COMES HIGH.

Russia Has Just Finished Paying Up the Japs.

Russia sent a draft for \$24,300,000 to Japan on the 24th, in payment of the last portion of the debt incurred in her disastrous war to gobble up Manchuria, and incidentally, annex certain parts of the Japanese empire. The draft was to cover the cost of caring for Russian prisoners taken by the victorious Japanese. The first bill for this was \$75,000,000, but this was offset in part by a Russian bill of some \$40,000,000 for the maintenance of Japanese prisoners.

FATAL COLLISION.

Two Steamers Crash Into Each Other Near Gibraltar.

A fatal collision has occurred 23 miles east of Gibraltar, between the Cape Negro, a Belgian coal steamer bound for Marseilles from Sunderland and the Helvetia, an Italian steamer bound for Lisbon from Marseilles. The Belgian vessel's bow crashed into the Helvetia's starboard side, sinking her. Four of her crew succeeding in jumping on board the Cape Negro and subsequently the Helvetia's captain and nine men were picked up while the boatswain, three sailors and a woman passenger, Adile Sala, 22 years old, of Lisbon, were drowned.

SLAIN BEFORE FAMILY.

Former Partner, After Act, Ends His Own Life.

Adolph Lohman, who lived in Elm street, Bogata, N. Y., was shot and killed in his home by his former business partner, while his wife and murderer, Adolph Gunkel, who had been living in New York, then turned the weapon on himself, and died a few minutes before his victim.

DIED IN FIRE.

Thirteen People Burnt Up in a Tenement Building Which

PROVES DEATH TRAP.

Flames Start in Saloon on Ground Floor of a Four-Story Building and Occupants are Driven to Top Floor, Where Thirteen Are Burned or Suffocated.—Police Suspect Incendiarism.

Thirteen persons lost their lives and several others were injured early Monday in a tenement house fire at One Hundred and Ninth street and Second avenue, New York. All the dead were Italians. Seven of the 13 were children. The bodies were found huddled together in rooms on the top floor of the four-story building, where the terror-stricken people had been driven by the flames, which rushed up from the lower floors. They had succumbed before they could reach windows which led to the fire escapes. Some had been enveloped in the flames and burned alive. Others, overcome by smoke, were spared the agonies of death in the flames.

That the fire was the work of incendiaries who sought revenge is the opinion of the police and firemen, who made the first hasty examination. Three weeks ago three Italians were caught in the act of attempting to rob a safe in the saloon of Giuseppe Cudano, on the ground floor. The safe contained over \$2,000, which the saloon keeper's friends had withdrawn from banks during the money panic. The would-be robbers were arrested and are now awaiting trial. The fire of Monday started in Cudano's saloon and the police believe it may have been the work of friends of the prisoners, who took this means of squaring the account with the saloon keeper.

Cudano discovered the fire when he went down to open his place of business early Monday morning. As he opened the door he was met by a rush of flames and without waiting a moment to investigate, dashed up the stairs to the tenements above, crying out for the occupants of the building to run for their lives. When he reached the rooms occupied by his own family he burst in the door and seizing his young son in his arms told Mrs. Cudano and other members of the family to follow. Cudano and the boy managed to find their way down the stairs to the street, but before the woman could get through the flames had cut off all exit.

Not a single person was seen to appear at any of the windows of the blazing building with the exception of those on the second floor, from which several persons reached the fire escapes and were rescued. After the flames had been partially checked firemen fought their way through the smoke to the upper floors. There they came upon piles of dead where they had fallen victims to the rush of flames and smoke even before they had a chance to attempt to save themselves.

In one of the heaps the firemen found a woman who had made one last desperate effort to save the life of her baby even when she knew that she herself was doomed to a horrible death. She had folded her arms tightly around the little one and then huddled down close to the floor, her body protecting that of the child. The mother's body was badly burned. That of the child bore scarcely a mark but it was dead from suffocation. On every side of the mother and child lay the bodies of other victims.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

Had Been Dead Two Days.—No Inquest Held.

The dead body of Bill Cleveland, colored was found in a cotton patch about five miles east of Waltham on Friday morning. The discovery was made by a small colored boy, who in passing through the field, accidentally stepped on the feet of the dead man. The coroner and the physician were summoned, but after examination it was not thought necessary to hold an inquest, as the doctors opinion was that he died from natural causes. The man had been dead about two days.

CHILDREN KIDNAPPED

Police of Mexico City Have Big Task Before Them.

A special to the Express from Mexico City says: "The police of this city are actively at work on one of the biggest kidnapping cases that they have ever had. It is evident that for at least two months an organized gang of kidnapers has been operating in this city. Forty-nine children have been stolen from their homes. What is done with them or who might be taking them away and by what means is not known. The age of the children varies between 12 and two years."